UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/051,277	01/22/2002	Paul A. Lovvik	06502.0396-00000	7605

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EXAMINER
PANNALA, SATHYANARAYA R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
		10/051,277	LOVVIK ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Sathyanarayan Pannala	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 April 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant's Amendment filed on 4/06/2005 has been examined with amended

claims 1, 5, 11 and 17. Claims 1-19 are pending in this Office Action.

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected tò because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or

other form of browser-executable code. Applicant is required to delete the embedded

hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01. For

example, a hyperlink or a browser-executable code are a URL placed between these

symbols "<   >" and http://followed by a URL address. Appropriate correction is

required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
>
> This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims
> under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was

commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the

contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and

invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in

order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e),

(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4.   Claim1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Hendler et al. (USPA Pub 2003/0140065) hereinafter Hendler and in view of Basin et al.

(USPA Pub 2002/0120639) hereinafter Basin.

5.   As per independent claim 1, Hendler teaches a method and apparatus for

streaming an archive files including JAVA archive file from a server to a client device

(page 2, paragraph 0009). The client received stream file is stored at the client device

in a JAVA Archive format (page 2, paragraph 0010). Hendler does not explicitly teach

receiving an un-extracted zip file. However, Basin teaches "un-extracted zip file" as

these days, almost any file one downloads from the Internet is compressed (un-

extracted) in some way. A standard compressed file or folder as it is sometimes called

contains one or more files that were compressed into a single file or folder. (page 1,

paragraph [0002]). Basin also teaches as an archive manager, which allows a user to

open, view, modify and extract data from an existing archive or create a new archive

(page 3, paragraph 0035). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of

the cited references because Basin's teachings would have allowed Hendler's method

with an easy management and manipulation of archive files (Basin, page 1, paragraph

[0008]). Hendler also teaches as Archive files could be of tar, zip files (page 7,

paragraph 0067). Hendler teaches the claimed step of "receiving a stream of data

containing a zip file, wherein the zip file comprises a set of files and a central directory"

as Archive files can be streamed by extracting modules to client terminal 410 (Fig. 4,

page 7, paragraph 0067); Further, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "enabling a

process to access contents of the central directory as it is received" as the contents of

each local file header is repeated in a central directory 640 located at the end of the

ZIP archive (Fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 0069).

6.   As per dependent claim 2, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "the enabling

step comprises providing an interface for accessing contents of the central directory" as

the Zip file's central directory 640 includes an end of central directory record 640, the

central directory is accessible as a part of the zip file (Fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 0070).

7.   As per dependent claim 3, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "reading in a

central directory file header" as the sizes of compressed files 601-606 can be obtained

from the central directory header and the central directory header is read (Fig. 6,

page 7, paragraph 0071). Further, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "providing an

interface to access contents of the central directory file header" as the sizes of

compressed files 601-606 can be obtained from the central directory file header and the

central directory file header is accessed through an interface (Fig. 6, page 7,

paragraph 0071).

8.   As per dependent claim 4, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "reading in an

end of central directory record" as the central directory 640 has an end record 647 and

contains the total number of entries in the central directory end record and at the central

directory end record is read to access the contents (Fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 0070).

Further, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "providing an interface to access contents

of the end of central directory record" as the central directory 640 has an end record

647 and contains the total number of entries in the central directory and the interface is

provided to access the central directory end record (Fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 0070).

9.   As per independent claim 5, anticipated by Hendler and teaches a method and

apparatus for streaming an archive files including JAVA archive file from a server to a

client device (page 2, paragraph 0009). The client received stream file is stored at the

client device in a JAVA Archive format (page 2, paragraph 0010). Hendler also teaches

as Archive files could be of tar, zip files (page 7, paragraph 0067). Hendler teaches the

claimed "a central processing unit" as the client computer 101 communicates with the

server computer 102 (Fig. 1, page 3, paragraph 0029). Further, Hendler teaches the

claimed "an application program configured for execution by the central processing unit"

as the server 401 provides a streaming-enabled version of application 500 to the client

410 (Fig. 4-5, page 6, paragraph 0060). Further, Hendler teaches the claimed "a

receiving module, initiated by the application program, for receiving a streamed un-

extracted zip file" as the receiving device 410 includes a streaming executer 416 that

controls the receipt of the streamed modules (Fig. 4, 6, page 8, paragraph 0075).

Hendler does not explicitly teach receiving an un-extracted zip file. However, Basin

teaches "un-extracted zip file" as these days, almost any file one downloads from the

Internet is compressed (un-extracted) in some way. A standard compressed file or

folder as it is sometimes called contains one or more files that were compressed into a

single file or folder. (page 1, paragraph 0002). Basin also teaches as an archive

manager, which allows a user to open, view, modify and extract data from an existing

archive or create a new archive (page 3, paragraph 0035). Thus, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to

have combined the teachings of the cited references because Basin's teachings would

have allowed Hendler's system with an easy management and manipulation of archive

files (Basin, page 1, paragraph 0008). Finally, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "an

interface module, initiated by the application program, for accessing contents of a

central directory of the streamed zip file as the central directory is received" as the

integration of streamed modules with executing modules are provided by client 410

dynamic module linking facilities (Fig. 4, page 7, paragraph 0065).

10.   As per dependent claim 6, Hendler teaches the claimed "the interface module is

a Java class comprising a central header subclass and a central directory subclass" as

the streamed modules have a Java class comprising central directory headers 641-646

and central directory 640 as subclasses (Fig. 6, page 9, paragraph 0084).

11.   As per dependent claim 7, Hendler teaches the claimed "the receiver module reads in a central directory header as an object instance of the central header subclass" as the central directory class headers 641-646 and the stream executor 416 controls the activity of the client 410 (Fig. 6, page 9, paragraph 0069-0070).

12.   As per dependent claim 8, Hendler teaches the claimed "the central header subclass comprises a set of methods for accessing contents of the object instance" as the central directory headers as subclasses 641-646 and contents of object instances are accessed to get sizes and offset information (Fig. 6, page 8, paragraph 0074).

13.   As per dependent claim 9, Hendler teaches the claimed "the receiver module reads in an end of central directory record as an object instance of the central directory subclass" as the central directory end record 647 and the stream executor 416 controls the activity of the client 410 (Fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 0070).

14.   As per dependent claim 10, Hendler teaches the claimed "the central directory subclass comprises a set of methods for accessing contents of the object instance" as the central directory subclass and the stream executor 416 controls the activity of the client 410 including accessing objects 641-647 (Fig. 6, page 8, paragraph 0077).

15.   As per independent claim 11, anticipated by Hendler and teaches a method and apparatus for streaming an archive files including JAVA archive file from a server to a

client device (page 2, paragraph 0009). The client received stream file is stored at the

client device in a JAVA Archive format (page 2, paragraph 0010). Hendler also teaches

as Archive files could be of tar, zip files (page 7, paragraph 0067). Hendler teaches the

claimed "a receiving module for receiving a streamed an un-extracted zip file" as the

receiving device 410 includes a streaming executer 416 that controls the receipt of the

streamed modules (Fig. 4, 6, page 8, paragraph 0075). Hendler does not explicitly

teach receiving an un-extracted zip file. However, Basin teaches "un-extracted zip file"

as these days, almost any file one downloads from the Internet is compressed (un-

extracted) in some way. A standard compressed file or folder as it is sometimes called

contains one or more files that were compressed into a single file or folder. (page 1,

paragraph 0002). Basin also teaches as an archive manager, which allows a user to

open, view, modify and extract data from an existing archive or create a new archive

(page 3, paragraph 0035). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of

the cited references because Basin's teachings would have allowed Hendler's method

with an easy management and manipulation of archive files (Basin, page 1, paragraph

0008). Finally, Hendler teaches the claimed step of "interface module for accessing

contents of a central directory of the streamed

zip file as the central directory is received" as the integration of streamed modules with

executing modules are provided by client 410 dynamic module-linking facilities (Fig. 4,

page 7, paragraph 0065).

16.   As per dependent claim 12, Hendler teaches the claimed "the interface module is

a Java class comprising a central header subclass and a central directory subclass" as

the streamed modules have a Java class comprising central directory headers 641-646

and central directory 640 as subclasses (Fig. 6, page 9, paragraph 0084).

17.   As per dependent claim 13, Hendler teaches the claimed "the receiver module

reads in a central directory header as an object instance of the central header

subclass" as the central directory class headers 641-646 and the stream executor 416

controls the activity of the client 410 (Fig. 4, 6, page 9, paragraph 0069-0070).

18.   As per dependent claim 14, Hendler teaches the claimed "the central header

subclass comprises a set of methods for accessing contents of the object

instance" as the central directory headers as subclasses 641-646 and contents of object

instances are accessed to get sizes and offset information (Fig. 6, page 8,

paragraph 0074).

19.   As per dependent claim 15, Hendler teaches the claimed "the receiver module

reads in an end of central directory record as an object instance of the central directory

subclass" as the end of central directory record 647 and the stream executor 416

controls the activity of the client 410 to read contents (Fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 0070).

20.   As per dependent claim 16, Hendler teaches the claimed "the central directory

subclass comprises a set of methods for accessing contents of the object instance" as

the central directory subclass and the stream executor 416 controls the activity of the

client 410 including accessing accesses objects 641-47 (Fig. 4, 6, page 8,

paragraph 0077).

21.   As per independent claim 17, anticipated by Hendler and teaches a method and

apparatus for streaming an archive files including JAVA archive file from a server to a

client device (page 2, paragraph 0009). The client received stream file is stored at the

client device in a JAVA Archive format (page 2, paragraph 0010). Hendler also teaches

as Archive files could be of tar, zip files (page 7, paragraph 0067). Hendler teaches the

claimed "an interface stored in the memory, the interface for use with a receiver

configured for receiving a streamed an un-extracted zip file, wherein the zip file

comprises a set of files and a central directory, the interface comprising a process for

accessing contents of the central directory as it is received" as the receiving device 410

includes a streaming executer 416 that controls the receipt of the streamed modules

(Fig. 4, 6, page 8, paragraph 0075). Also, Hendler teaches as the integration of

streamed modules with executing modules are provided by 410 dynamic module-linking

facilities (Fig. 4, page 7, paragraph 0065). Hendler does not explicitly teach receiving

an un-extracted zip file. However, Basin teaches "un-extracted zip file" as these days,

almost any file one downloads from the Internet is compressed (un-extracted) in some

way. A standard compressed file or folder as it is sometimes called contains one or

more files that were compressed into a single file or folder. (page 1, paragraph 0002).

Basin also teaches as an archive manager, which allows a user to open, view, modify

and extract data from an existing archive or create a new archive (page 3, paragraph

0035). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing

art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references

because Basin's teachings would have allowed Hendler's method with an easy

management and manipulation of archive files (Basin, page 1, paragraph 0008).

22.   As per dependent claim 18, Hendler teaches the claimed "the process is a Java

class comprising a set of methods for accessing contents of an object instance of the

Java class, wherein the object instance comprises a central directory header read in by

the receiver" as the central directory class headers 641-646 and the stream executor

416 controls the activity of the client 410 (Fig. 6, page 9, paragraph 0069-0070).

23.   As per dependent claim 19, Hendler teaches the claimed "the process is a Java

class comprising a set of methods for accessing contents of an object instance of the

Java class, wherein the object instance comprises an end of central directory record

read in by the receiver" as the end of central directory record 647 and the stream

executor 416 controls the activity of the client 410 (Fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 0070).

Response to Arguments

24.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 filed on 11/02/2004 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

   a)   Applicant's argument stated as "Applicants have submitted an amended

   paragraph [0003]."

        In response to the Applicants argument, Examiner disagrees because the

   amended paragraph [0003] does not satisfy the requirements of

   MPEP § 608.01. Please see the example give in the Specification section of this

   Office Action.

   b)   Applicant's argument stated as "Hendler's title is misleading because

   Hendler does not disclose streaming a JAR file."

        In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain

   features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant

   relies (i.e., an un-extracted) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the

   claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the

   specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181,

   26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Additionally another reference is added,

   which teaches users can extract files after receiving compressed files. See

   claim 1 rejection.

Conclusion

25.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

26.   The prior art made of record, listed on form PTO-892, and not relied upon, if any, is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

27..   If a reference indicated, as being mailed on PTO-FORM 892 has not been enclosed in this action, please contact Lisa Craney whose telephone number is (703) 305-9601 for faster service.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sathyanarayan Pannala whose telephone number is (571) 272-4115. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sathyanarayan Pannala
Examiner
Art Unit 2167

srp
June 15, 2005

MOHAMMAD ALI
PRIMARY EXAMINER